(*f*) *District* — *Applications pending:*

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1. Chikmagalur	—	—	—	—
2. Chitradurga	—	—	—	—
3. Shimoga	5	—	—	6
4. Kolar	—	8	—	—
5. N. Kanara	—	—	—	—
6. S. Kanara	—	—	—	5
7. Belgaum	—	—	—	1
8. Hassan	—	—	—	1
9. Mysore	—	—	—	1
10. Dharwar	—	—	—	2
11. Tumkur	—	—	—	6
12. Mandya	—	—	—	—

Price Control Order.

*Q.—266. Sri G. V. GOWDA (Palya).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the compelling reasons that prompted the Government to repeal the price control Order on foodgrains ;

(*b*) the consequences of doing away with the price control Order ?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Food).—

(*a*) The maximum selling prices for rice were fixed in November 1964, as the prices in the market were rising and it was considered necessary and desirable to peg the prices at some specific point so that there might be some parity between the prices of foodgrains in the open market and the prices at which foodgrains were being sold through fair price shops. It was later considered necessary to isolate the surplus and deficit districts so that paddy/jowar could be procured under the Levy Orders and restrictions were accordingly imposed subsequently on the inter district movement of foodgrains. While Government were able to procure sizeable quantities of foodgrains and the prices of such foodgrains as were available in the open market continued to remain within the prescribed maximum it was found that availability of foodgrains in open market got reduced considerably. The position was therefore reviewed in May 1965. In order to ensure that the stocks, particularly from the surplus Districts moved to the deficit districts and stocks became available in the market though at relatively

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

high prices Government felt that the restrictions imposed on the inter-district movement of foodgrains as well as the ceiling relating to maximum selling prices should be removed. Accordingly the statutory orders relating to the maximum selling prices and the ban on the inter-district movement of foodgrains were rescinded with effect from 5-6-1965. With the removal of these restrictions there was some increase in the prices in the surplus districts and decrease in the prices in the deficit districts. The price level in all the aresa, however, got stabilised after some time and foodgrains started moving into the market to the extent they were available.

(*b*) The desired effect was achieved.

Steel Factory at Hospet.

*Q.—273. Sri S. SIVAPPA (Sharavanabelagola).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether they have received any communique from the Central Government regarding the establishment of Steel Factory at Hospet ;

(*b*) if so, what is the nature of the communique ;

(*c*) whether the centre has held any discussion with the State Government about this ?

A.—Sri K. MALLAPPA (Minister for Industries and Commerce).—

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) No.

Rate of Food Grains

*Q.—275. Sri S. SIVAPPA (Shravanabelagola).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether they have the statistical data about the prevailing rates of the foodgrains (staple) in the markets in the various parts of the State during the last three months ;

(*b*) whether the Government have made any arrangements to distribute the foodgrains through the fair price depots of their own ;

(*c*) if not why ?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Food).—

(*a*) Yes.